

3(8)

107/150-52-5-7/17

AUTHOR: Pedvuk, V.I.

TITLE: On Some Possibilities of the Petro-magnetic Analysis of Composition and Structures of Rocks

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 5, pp 31-36 (U.S.R)

ABSTRACT: This is a description of the method of petromagnetic analysis of composition and structures of rocks now being developed in East Germany by the Volkseigener Betrieb Geophysik in collaboration with the Geologic-Palaeontologic Institute of Leipzig University under the direction of Doctor R. Lauterbach, professor at the said University. The method is based on the study of the distribution of micromagnetic anomalies of a given oriented sample. The measurements are made with a special electronic magnetometer built by the said organizations. The method is described in detail. There are 4 diagrams, 1 photograph, 1 graph and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (The Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR)
Card 1/1

FEDYUK, V.I.

For further progress of geophysical prospecting. Sov. geol. 3
no.7:136-141 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

FEDYUK, V.I.

Prospects of using geophysical and geochemical methods in
large-scale surveys. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.7:63-64
Jl '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geochemical prospecting)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.V.; FEDYUK, V.I.

Regional studies of the subsurface geology of closed and partly
closed territories. Sov.geol. 5 no.3:23-39 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology, Structural) (Prospecting)

GUDKOV, A.S.; KIYEVLENKO, Ye.Ya.; KONDRASHEV, S.N.; YEREMAKOV,
N.P., retsenzont; LAZ'KO, Ye.M., retsenzont; PETROV,
V.P., retsenzont; TATARINOV, P.M., retsenzont;
KHOTENK, M.M., retsenzont; MAKSIMOV, A.A., nauchn. red.;
FEDYUK, V.I., nauchn. red.

[Fundamentals of prospecting for piezo-optic mineral de-
posits] Osnovy poiskov i razvedki mestorozhdenii p'ezo-
opticheskikh mineralov; metodicheskoe rukovodstvo. Mo-
skva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 217 p. (MIRA 17:6)

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L 05132-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6032092

SOURCE CODE: UR/0438/66/028/005/0049/0054

19
B

AUTHOR: Fedyuk, E. O. -- Fedyuk, Ye. A.; Reznik, S. R.; Cherepenko, O. Y. --
Cherepenko, Ye. I.; Nosach, L. M. -- Nosach, L. N.

ORG: Institute of Microbiology and Virology AN URSR (Institut mikrobiolohiyi i
virusolohiyi AN URSR)

TITLE: Effect of deoxyribonuclease on rabies virus

6

SOURCE: Mikrobiolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 5, 1966, 49-54

TOPIC TAGS: virus, virus disease, rabies virus, deoxyribonuclease

ABSTRACT: The effect of deoxyribonuclease on fixed rabies virus was studied. A mixture of the enzyme with the virus was injected into the brain of albino mice weighing 8 to 10 g. Deoxyribonuclease greatly reduces the infectious titre of the virus, its inactivating effect being directly proportional to its concentration. Intracerebral administration of DNAse solutions to mice somewhat reduces the percentage of lethality. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [KS]

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Aug65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

FEDYUKHA, Fedor Romanovich, master, delegat XXI s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

One must make a great effort. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh.

no.3:18-20 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Plavil'nyy tsekh Noril'skogo gornometallurgicheskogo kombinata.

(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Mineral industries--Hygienic aspects)

KULIKOV, V.O.; PRIKHOZHENKO, A.Ye.; NEFEDOV, I.S.; GRYZLOV, Ye.G.;
FEDYUKIN, A.A.

Self-carburization of natural gas in a "thick" jet. Metallurg
9 no.9:10-11 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Il'icha.

BARON, L.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FUGZAN, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MARKENZON, E.I., gornyy inzh.; FEDYUKIN, A.D., gornyy tekhnik.

Blunting of bits in drilling with a perforator. Gor. zhur.
no.10:56-58 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Boring machinery)

FEDYUKIN, D.D.

DOGADKIN, B.A.; FEDYUKIN, D.D.; GUL', V.Ye.

The effect of swelling on the tensile strength of vulcanizates
[with summary in English]. Koll. zhur. 19 no.3:287-292 My-Je '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Vulcanization)

FEDYUKIN, D.L.

Handwritten:
 Rubber info.
 V-31 Nov 1953
 Vulcanized
 Natural Rubber

4672. Importance of inter-molecular forces in the mechanism of high-elastic deformation. VII. Effect of the molecular interaction on fatigue strength of high polymers having a pronounced space structure: V. P. GIL'D, D. L. Fedyukin and B. A. DOGADKIN, *Kolloid. Zhur.*, 1953, 15, 11-19; *Chem. Abs.*, 1953, 47, 6185. Cf. this journal, 1952, pbs. 2457. A vulcanisate of natural rubber containing 30% of carbon black was deformed 1040 times/min.; its temperature first rose rapidly, attributed to the heat of internal friction, and then slowly, due to a chemical process. In the absence of the latter, the final temperature would be T , and when the vulcanisate swells in paraffin oil, this decreases. Swelling weakens the intermolecular forces, and if these are weakened in another manner, T , is lowered likewise. Thus, vulcanisates of synthetic rubber had a higher T , the greater the percentage of CN groups. The fatigue resistance and coefficient of mechanical loss were both lowered by strong swelling, and for strong swelling (greater than 18%), the tension strength decreases. 65461

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 Chem
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 MF 54

FEDYUKIN, D. L.

Fedyukin, D. L. -- "Investigation of the Changes of the Physicomechanical Properties of Vulcanized Rubber in the Case of Swelling in Substances with Various Functional Groups." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knižnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, PP. 87-104.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

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SOV/138-58-7-14/19
AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D.L. and Gol'berg, I.I.
TITLE: A Contact Thickness Gauging Instrument for Easily
Deformable Materials (Kontaktnyy tolshchinomer dlya
legkodeformiruyemykh materialov)
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1958,⁷Nr 7, pp 38 - 39 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: An illustration and description is given of a new
instrument, specially designed for the purpose of
measuring the thickness of spongy or easily deformable
materials.
It appears to have been adapted from a microscope with
rack and pinion coarse adjustment and a micrometer screw
fine adjustment for the barrel. The position of the
barrel in relation to the table is determined by a vernier,
seen on the lefthand side of the illustration. A silver
disc, 20 mm diameter, weighing 0.5 g, is suspended from
the barrel and above this disc is an electrical contact.
In operation, the barrel is lowered until the disc
touches and compresses the specimen on the table, forcing
the disc against the contact. The barrel is then raised
by the micrometer screw until the contact is broken,
which is indicated by a lamp, seen at the top of the
illustration. The silver plate assumes a horizontal

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SOV/138-58-7-14/19

A Contact Thickness Gauging Instrument for Easily Deformable Materials

position at this moment.

The instrument is accurate to 0.1 mm. The table gives a comparison of the thicknesses assessed on four different samples (1 to 4), by four different operators (1 to 4 in the horizontal block), using methods A and B. Method A is the use of an instrument that measures the thickness of the specimen while under a definite compression and method B being the use of the contact instrument described. The consistency of measurement between the four operators when using method B is evident. Arithmetic means and maximum deviations from these means for the two methods A and B are given in the four right-hand columns of the table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products)

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1. Gages--Design 2. Gages--Operation

SOV/138-58-9-5/11
AUTHORS: Gul', V. Ye; Fedynkin, D. I; Dogadkin, B. A.
TITLE: The Effect of Changing the Intermolecular Interaction
on the Dynamic Fatigue of Rubbers (Vliyaniye izmeneniya
mezhmolekulyarnogo vzaimodeystviya na dinamicheskuyu
ustalost' rozin)
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 9, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The physical and mechanical properties of vulcanisates
depend to a considerable degree on the rate of the
intermolecular interaction. Therefore, a change in
the character and rate of the interaction will
cause a corresponding alteration in the mechanical
properties of the vulcanisates. Deformation is
accompanied by disruption of localised intermolecular
bonds. A certain amount of heat is, therefore, created
during the deformation process (Ref.9 and 10). The dis-
ruption of secondary links causes hysteresis, relaxation
and formation of heat. This formed heat intensifies
the chemical reactions occurring in the vulcanisates.
A change in the structure can be observed during per-
iodic deformation. These changes depend on its con-
ditions and on the chemical reactions such as oxidation,
polymerisation, etc. Tests were carried out on natural

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SOV/138.58-9-5/11

The Effect of Changing the Intermolecular Interaction on the Dynamic Fatigue of Rubbers

butadiene-styrene (ratio of the butadiene/styrene equalled 70:30), butadiene-nitrile (ratio of butadiene/acrylonitrile equalled 60:40; 74:26 and 82:18). Dimethylphthalate (DMF), dibutylphthalate (DBF), dioctylphthalate (DOF), dibutylsebacate (DBS), dioctylsebacate (DOS) and vaseline oil (BM) were used as solvents for the vulcanisates. The vulcanisates were subjected to swelling, the degree of which is expressed in percentage. The fatigue resistance was investigated under conditions of constant final amplitudes of deformation (Ref.2 and Fig.1). Tests were carried out at room temperature and a frequency of 254 cycles/minute. A typical strength/deformation curve for a filled vulcanisate based on SKN-40 is given in Fig.2. These experiments were carried out on the machine Metalist MRS-2. Figs.3 - 5: changes in the fatigue resistance of filled vulcanisates of natural rubber, SKS-30 and SKN-40 when using the various solvents. A decreasing rate of the intermolecular interaction during

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SOV/138-58-9-5/11

The Effect of Changing the Intermolecular Interaction on the Dynamic Fatigue of Rubbers

swelling is proved by the changes in the coefficient of mechanical losses during swelling and at the glass temperature (Fig.6). These experiments prove that the changes in the residual resistance of vulcanisates during swelling in low-molecular solvents depend not only on the degree of swelling, but also on the characteristics of the solvent and the rubber. Changes in the fatigue resistance of non-filled SKN vulcanisates, depending on the concentration of acrylonitrile, are given in Fig.7; the dependence of the fatigue resistance of filled SKS-30 vulcanisates on the quantity of DMF-1, DOP-2x, VM-3 and DOS-4: Fig.8. When carrying out tests on thin samples, the temperature of the sample itself does practically not depend on the molecular interaction, and is approximately the same as the temperature of the surrounding medium. It can be assumed that solvents causing the sharpest decrease in the fatigue resistance during swelling of small articles should be responsible for the greatest increase of the fatigue resistance in larger samples. From results shown in Figs. 8 and 8a it can be seen that the fatigue resistance falls pro-

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SOV/138-58-9-5/11

The Effect of Changing the Intermolecular Interaction on the Dynamic Fatigue of Rubbers

portionately with increase in the dosage of the plasticiser. The optimum composition of mixtures of the material can be defined by investigating the physical action of plasticisers and analysing their effect on the swelling of the vulcanisates. In this way the more important properties of vulcanisates, such as fatigue resistance, mechanical losses and frost resistance, can be improved by using solvents (plasticisers) containing characteristic functional groups. There are 10 Figures and 13 References: 11 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (The Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: ~~Fedyukin, D. I.~~ and Savtsov, N.Z. SOV/138-58-11-11/14

TITLE: Apparatus and Method for Testing Foam Rubber by
Compression (Pribor i metod dlya ispytaniya gubchatoy
reziny na szhatiye)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 11, pp 35 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Foam-rubber samples in the form of cylinders 35 mm dia and not more than 50 mm high are placed between the two platens of the measuring apparatus shown in Figures 1 and 2. The upper platten, connected to the dial gauge, is allowed to rest on the sample under its tare weight of 40 g. (If the sample has a s.g. less than 0.2, the upper platten is lowered by hand till it just touches the sample.) The initial thickness is then determined as the sum of the dial gauge reading and the reading of the thimble micrometer connected to the lower platten. Compression test results may be expressed either as the load necessary to compress the sample to 60% of its initial thickness or as the compression given by a further load of 500 g applied to the upper platten on the platform

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SOV/138-58-11-11/14

Apparatus and Method for Testing Foam Rubber by Compression

above the dial gauge. In the latter case, the height of the specimen is measured as the sum of the two micrometer readings two minutes after the load is applied. Specimens are trepanned with the special cutter shown in Figure 3. The cutter is lubricated with water while cutting and the specimens must be thoroughly dried before measurements are taken. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products)

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SOV/138-58-11-12/14

AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D.L., Zyryanov, B.A. and Korotkova, A.A.

TITLE: Apparatus and Method for Testing Foam Rubber Products as to Hardness (Pribor i metod dlya ispytaniya gubchatykh izdeliy na tverdost')

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 11, pp 36 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hardness is measured by the apparatus shown in the illustration by penetration of a steel cylinder 59 mm dia under a load of 1415 g. This gives a specific pressure on the sample of 50 g/cm² which is the average pressure on the seat of a man sitting down. The hardness tester is mounted on a disc 280 mm dia, and the whole unit weights 2.3 kg. The cylinder is held before measurement by the detents so that it is just level with the surface of the foam article. Hardness is expressed as the deflection measured 30 sec after release of the cylinder. Measurement should be made at controlled temperature between 15 and 25 °C. The hardness indicated varies according to the thickness of the specimen and for control testing standard thickness specimens must be used.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Products)

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SOV/138-59-4-13/26

AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D.L., Grasyuk, Yu.Z. and Gol'berg, I.I.
TITLE: Determination of the Kinetics of Diffusion in Balls
(Opredeleniye kinetiki diffuzii v myachakh)
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, pp45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The playing properties of tennis balls are determined largely by visco-elastic properties, which in turn are dependent on internal pressure and the properties of the rubber. The standard requires that the internal pressure at the time of manufacture should be from 300 to 500 mm Hg. In view of the wide variation-allowable, the pressure as determined after storage may show similar wide variation. Thus a kinetic test to measure actual rate of diffusion is helpful. Figure 1 shows a manometer formed of capillary tube, 1.2 mm bore, to give low dead capacity. The ball is punctured by a hollow needle, and a paste of lead oxide and glycerine is used to ensure leak tightness. The ball is punctured at the seam between gores. The

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SOV/138-59-4-13/26

Determination of the Kinetics of Diffusion in Balls

difference in pressure is logged over several days, and kinetic-diffusion curves, as in Figure 2, where p/p_0 is the ratio of the actual pressure to the initial pressure is plotted against time in days. A formula and constants were found to fit these curves. From these, using statistical distributions, the probable time in storage before given percentages of the balls will lose pressure to a level below 300 mm Hg is tabulated in Table 2, where time is given in days. Balls sprayed or coated with a polyamide film are compared with uncoated balls. It is seen that the actual period at which pressure is maintained within the set limits is much shorter than the required six months. It is suggested that balls must therefore be stored under pressure in sealed containers. Coating with a polyamide film does increase storage life considerably.

There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific-research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 2/2

FEDYUKIN, D.L.; ZAKHARENKO, N.V.

Determining the coefficient of the resistance of rubber to
low temperatures by the cantilever bending method. Trudy
Nauch.-issl. inst. shin. prom. no.7:110-118 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rubber--Testing)

ZAKHARENKO, N.V.; FEDYUKIN, D.L.; GOL'BERG, I.I.

Determining the durability characteristics of latex film.
Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. shin. prom. no. 7:140-147 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Latex) : . . .

FEDYUKIN, D.L.; GRASYUK, Yu.Z.

Testing foam rubber mixtures on the PKGS-2 device. Trudy Nauch.-
issl. inst. shin. prom. no.7:148-153 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Foam rubber—Testing)

S/138/60/000/009/008/012
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D.L.; Zakharenko, N.V.

TITLE: The Determination of the Frost-Resistance Coefficient of Rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 9, pp. 43 - 45

TEXT: An instrument is described used for the determination of the frost-resistance in rubber. It is based on the console bending method and is said to be more sensitive and accurate than the one usually applied to this purpose based on the expansion method according to ГОСТ 408-53 (GOST 408-53). The error of the instrument is $\pm 2\%$, the sensitivity 0.2 G, the reproducibility of results $\pm 3\%$. Its dimensions are relatively small: 210x280x520 mm. The relationship between the frost-resistance coefficient and the temperature was studied both by the console bending and expansion methods. The deformation of the sample is accomplished in an air medium rather than a liquid one. The former corresponds more to actual conditions of most rubber articles working on bending. The tests are conducted in the temperature range from $+100$ to -170°C . The formula for the frost-resistance coefficient is given as $K = \frac{P_{45}(T_k)}{P_{45}(-T)}$, where: $P_{45}(T_k)$ is the tension at a certain angle (in this case 45°) in the sample at room temperature. $P_{45}(-T)$ is

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S/138/60/000/009/008/012

AO51/A029

The Determination of the Frost-Resistance Coefficient of Rubber

the tension in the sample bent at the same angle at a given temperature. The instrument is enclosed in a heat-insulating chamber with double walls, between which a mixture of alcohol and solid carbonic acid serves as a cooling agent maintaining the temperature at +20 to -75°C. Liquid nitrogen is used to produce temperatures from -75 to -170°C. The chamber is heated to a temperature of +20°C by connecting it with an ultrathermostat. The temperature of the chamber is checked by a thermometer. Both $P_{45}(T_k)$ and $P_{45}(-T)$ are determined by fastening the sample into a holder of the instrument. Rubber when subjected to bending at higher temperatures loses its elasticity sooner than due to expansion. Thus higher values of K are obtained when using the expansion method. The effect of various softeners on the frost-resistance coefficient was also investigated using (K-1-30 (SK-1-30)-based rubbers. It is seen that the value of K determined by the GOST method depends little on the type of softener and equals 0.64 on the average. But in using the console bending method, the value of K changes quite considerably (0.97-0.40). It is suggested that the described instrument be used for determining the vitrification point of rubbers, plastics and other high-polymers, and also for comparative tests of the casing suitability of different rubbers and rubber-fabric samples.

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S/138/60/000/009/008/012
A051/A029

The Determination of the Frost-Resistance Coefficient of Rubber

The method for determining the vitrification point consists in first determining the relationship of the value of the stress at a given bending angle to the temperature. The linear part of the relationship curve is extrapolated on the abscissa axis and the obtained point of intersection T_g would give the vitrification point. There are 3 figures and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles) ✓

Card 3/3

28803

S/138/61/000/009/008/011
A051/A129

11.2320

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, A. I., Fedyukin, D. L., Zakharenko, N. V.

TITLE: A perfected instrument for the determination of the vulcanization kinetics of rubber mixtures

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1961, 31 - 32

TEXT: A description is given of the Soviet-made vulcameter, based in principle on the vulcameter manufactured abroad [Ref. 1: I. Peter, W. Heidemann, Kautschuk u. Gummi, 10, WT, 168 - 172 (1957); 11, WT, 159 - 161 (1958); Ref. 2: R. More, S. H. Morrele, A. R. Payne, Rubb. J. a. Intern. Plast., 136, no. 23, 858 (1959); Rev. Gén. du Caoutchouc, 36, no. 7 - 8, 1001 (1959)]. The Soviet machine determines the optimum of vulcanization of various rubber mixtures and records curves of the vulcanization kinetics at various temperatures [Ref. 3: Author's certificate no. 134069, Byull. izobreteniy, no. 23, Standartgiz, 1960]. The basic difference of the Soviet model is in the construction of the measuring device of the shifting force and in the method of sample fastening. The instrument consists of a clamp adjustment with an eccentric cable, recorder of force with automatic recording and a thermostatic attachment (Fig. 1). Samples 1 and 2 (30 x 25 x 2 mm)

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S/138/61/000/009/008/011

A051/A129

A perfected instrument for the determination of...

are mounted between the upper (3) and lower (4) clamps. The upper clamp is made of two parts, which move in a horizontal direction by means of a two-way screw (11). The hollow clamps circulate the heat carrier. The temperature range is determined by the type of thermostat (in this case it is the Bobser Ultrathermostat). The cam 5 creates the sign-changing deformation of the samples rotated by the motor 7 through the reductor 6 (mounted on the back wall of the instrument). The cam brings the upper clamp into motion with a constant amplitude equal to 0.2 mm and a frequency of 1 cycle per minute. The shift force is fed to the measuring device through the stationary lower clamp 4, consisting of a hydraulic dynamometer 8 with a manometric tube 9. The magnitude of the membrane shift of the dynamometer or the lower shift at a maximum permissible load of 20 kg does not exceed 0.03 mm. The automatic recording of the test results is performed by the automatic recorder 10 which permits only maximum shift forces of the deformation cycle to be recorded. An electromagnet is used to record the forces in the maximum positions; it is synchronized with the cam of the cable. Thus the instrument is able to record the change kinetics of the shift force in heating. The produced curve characterizes the relationship of the shift force to the time (Fig. 2). The instrument can also be used for determining the duration of the mixture softening,

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28203

9/138/61/000/009/008/011

A051/A129

A perfected instrument for the determination of...

duration of the viscous-fluid state, estimating the beginning and rate of vulcanization. The simplicity of the construction and saving of the rubber mixture has proven the expediency of the instrument and the method used, and they are recommended to all rubber plants and scientific research institutes. There is 1 diagram, 1 graph and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. E. Morris, J. W. Hollister, A. E. Barrott, Ind. Eng. Chem., 42, no. 8, 1581 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 3/5

S/081/62/000/005/112/112
B168/B101

15.9300

AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D. L., Zakharenko, N. V.

TITLE: Determination of the coefficient of frost resistance of rubbers by the "cantilever bending" method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 652, abstract 5P354 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 110-118)

TEXT: The frost-resistance coefficient of rubbers is determined by cantilever bending as the ratio of the force required to bend the specimen through a given angle of $\sim 20^\circ$ to the bending force at a given temperature. The results have a reproducibility of $\pm 3\%$. Sensitivity is within 0.2 g. The load on the specimen is applied hydrostatically. Specimens measuring $45 \times 10 \times 2$ mm are stamped out from sheets with a cutting knife. The frost-resistance coefficient depends on the angle of bend; as this angle increases, so the frost-resistance coefficient diminishes. The frost-resistance coefficient is not affected if the thickness of the specimen is increased from 2 to 3 mm. Determination of the frost-resistance coefficient by this method is more sensitive to the formulation (e.g.,

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Determination of the coefficient...

S/081/62/000/005/112/112
B168/B101

softener or plasticizer) than determination by the method laid down in GOST 408-53 (GOST 408-53). For determinations of the frost-resistance coefficient of rubber components which have to work under bending stress the "cantilever bending" and not the "stretching" method should be used. The proposed apparatus can be used for determining the vitrification temperature of raw and vulcanized rubbers (from a bending-force/temperature graph), the bending strength of specimens of rubber, rubberized fabric, etc., the resistance to heat of plastics, rubbers, etc. For this purpose, the heat cabinet is connected to the heat-carrying agent or to an installation containing liquid N₂. The operational temperature range of the apparatus is from -170 to 100°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/61/000/023/061/061
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Zakharenko, N. V., Fedyukin, D. L., Gol'berg, I. I.

TITLE: Determination of the stability characteristics of latex films

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 562 - 563,
abstract 23P365. (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 7,
1960, 140 - 147)

TEXT: The results obtained in tests of natural and polychloroprene latex (nairit Л-7 (L-7)) films prepared by ionic precipitation and by drying, were evaluated statistically. Deviations of the minimum and maximum stability values from the mean were up to 75% for films prepared by ionic precipitation, and 3 - 10% for films prepared by drying. The root mean square deviation of the stability index δ is 13 - 33%. \leftarrow 50% of the samples show deviations within the limits layed down by ГОСТ (GOST). Deviations of minimum and maximum specific elongation from the mean were only 1/2 to 1/3 that of the corresponding deviations in stability. Deviations of minimum and maximum thickness from the mean were up to 63%. For films of thickness ≤ 0.2 mm, the use of cutter blades with different radii of

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S/081/61/000/023/061/061
B106/B101

Determination of the stability...

curvature of the working part gave a stability versus sample thickness curve which exhibited a peak around 0.2 mm thickness. The deviations from the theory (see RZhKhim, no. 23, 1955, 54852) are possibly due to traces of the fixing agent (kaolin) remaining on the films obtained by ionic precipitation, and causing microdefects there. To lower the spread of the indices, the thickness variations may not exceed $\pm 15\%$. The profile of the blade has an influence on the stability properties and the spread of the indices. Blades with 30 and 50 mm radii of curvature are the most acceptable. The type of blade affects the spread of the data, too. For reliable results, it is essential that parallel tests of 25 samples be carried out and the mean value of the stability determined with an accuracy of 0.95. The mean actual stability f_0 is obtained from $f_0 = f' \pm 2\sigma'/n$,

where f' is the mean stability, σ' the standard, and n the number of tests.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TSVETKOV, A.I.; FEDYUKIN, D.L.; ZAKHARENKO, N.V.

Improved device for determining the kinetics of vulcanization
of compounding ingredients. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.9:31-32 S
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.

(Vulcanization)

(Rubber industry—Equipment and supplies)

FEDYUKIN, D.L.; ZAKHARENKO, N.V.; OREKHOVA, N.I.

Determining the toe stiffness of miner's boots. Kauch.i rez.
21 no.3:56-57 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.
(Boots and shoes, Rubber--Testing) (Clothing, Protective)

15 9300

S/138/63/000/001/006/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Fedyukin, D. L., Grasyuk, Yu. Z.

TITLE: Instrument and method for testing the frost resistance of foam rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1963, 54 - 55

TEXT: An instrument for testing the frost resistance of foam rubber, small in size and of simple construction, has been designed at the HHMP (NIIR), (Fig. 2). Tests are conducted in an air medium where the necessary temperature conditions are created by a "dry" ice and alcohol mixture. Latex foam rubber was used in the initial testing conducted first at room temperature and, subsequently, at lowered temperatures. The new instrument is recommended for industrial use. There are 2 figures. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

~~12~~

L 14407-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFPTC/ASD

Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP3003294

S/0138/63/000/006/0050/0053

AUTHORS: Zakharenko, N. V.; Fedyukin, D. L.

TITLE: Method for determining the temperature of initial effective action of accelerators in rubber compound vulcanization

SCURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1963, 50-53

TCPIC TAGS: vulcanization, vulcanization temperature, vulcanization kinetics, accelerator

ABSTRACT: The authors developed two methods permitting a comparatively rapid determination of the temperature of the initial effective action of accelerators. The principle of the first method is based on using curves of vulcanization kinetics. At a temperature corresponding to a sharp break in the curve there evidently takes place an essential qualitative shift in the vulcanization process due to the active entrance of the accelerator. Thus, the temperature of effective initial action on the natural rubber base for Altax, Captax and Thiuram was found to be 126, 112 and 110C. The second method permits the determination of the temperature of the initial effective acceleration directly from the kinetics vulcanization curve. Here the temperature is not kept constant during the course of one

Card 1/2

L 14407-63

ACCESSION NR: AF0003294

2

experiment, but it is slowly raised during a 10-minute period, then kept constant at that temperature for 5 minutes, followed by similar staggered rises, then level periods. Here the vulcanization process of the rubber blend begins at the moment when the temperature reaches a point at which the accelerator becomes active. A. L. Shapiro obtained matching results for three accelerators by using both methods. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovy*kh i lateksny*kh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZAXHARENKO, N.V.; GAVRILINA, R.A.; FEDYUKIN, D.L.

Graphic method for determining the rigidity of rubber and rubber compounds on a Defo-plastometer. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.9:50-51
S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

FEDYUKIN, D.L.; GOLOSKOV, E.I.; RABINOVICH, S.A.; ZAKHARENKO, N.V.

Vulcanization indicator developed by the "Metallist" Plant.
Kauch. i rez. 24 no.11:51-52 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy zavod "Metallist" i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

FEDYUKIN, D.L.

Reviews and bibliography. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.12:56 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

FEDYUKIN, Sergey Alekseyevich; BACHIKOV, B.T., red.; NAUMOV, K.M.,
tekh. red.

[Enlisting the services of the bourgeois technical intelligentsia
in the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R.] Privlechenie
bursmaznoi tekhnicheskoi intelligentsii k sotsialisticheskomu
stroitel'stvu v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSH i AGN pri TsK KPSS,
1960. 86 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Technologists) (Russia--Economic policy)

FEDYUKIN, S.A., kand.istoricheskikh nauk

The program of the CPSU is a new bright chapter in the development
of the theory of scientifically based communism. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR.
18 no.3:3-13 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Communism) (Russian—Economic policy)

FEDYUKIN, V.A., sostavitel'; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.K., redaktor.

[Operation of the starting and control apparatus of the MAB 130-kilowatt electric drill motor] Rabota puskoreguliruiushchei apparatury burovogo elektrodvigatel'ia MAB moshchnost'iu 130 kv. [Sostavleno brigadoi V.A. Fediukina. Otvetstvennyi redaktor N.K.Arkhangel'skii] Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1945. 40 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Shakhtapetsstroy, trust. (Electricity in mining) (Mining machinery)

FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzhener.

[Sinking mine shafts under compressed air] Prokhodka shakhtnykh
stvolov pod sshatym vozdukhom. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1953. 227 p.
(MLRA 7:3)

(Shaft sinking) (Compressed air)

1. FEDYUNIN, V. A., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Shaft Sinking
7. Types of boring devices for the boring of mine shafts by the rotary method.
Ugol' 28, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

FEDYUKIN, V. A.: SMIRNOV, L.V., redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskii redaktor; SABITOV, A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Equipment for mechanization of work in erecting concrete supports in mines] Oborudovanie dlia mekhanizatsii rabot pri vozvedenii betonnoi krep. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 29 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Mine timbering)

FEDYUKIN, Vyacheslav Anisimovich; SMIRNOV, L.V., redaktor; NADZINSKAYA,
A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[New drilling installations for sinking shafts and ventilation
holes] Novye burovye ustanovki dlia prokhodki stvolov shakht i
ventiliatsionnykh skvashin. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 40 p.
[Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)

(Boring machinery)

~~FEDYUKIN, Vyacheslav Anisimovich; SAMOYLOVSKIY Mikhail Borisovich; KAPLAN, I.B.; redaktor; SAVIN, M.M., redaktor; NADWINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor~~

[Reinforcing drilled mine shafts and wells; design, production, and calculation] Kreplenie shakhtnykh stvolov i skvashin, prokhodnykh bureniem; konstruktsii, proizvodstvo rabot, raschety. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 303 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 9:3)
(Shaft sinking)

ANDROS, I.P., inzh.; ASSONOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A., inzh.; BOKIY, B.V., prof.; BROVMAN, Ya.V., inzh. BONDARENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUCHENEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; VERESKUNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOV, A.F., inzh.; GELESKUL, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODNICHENOV, V.M., inzh.; DEMENT'YEV, A.Ya., inzh.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., inzh.; DUBNOV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEPIFANTSEV, Yu.K., kand. tekhn. nauk.; YKRASHKO, I.S., inzh.; ZHEDANOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIL'BERBROD, A.F., inzh.; ZINCHENKO, M.M., inzh.; ZORI, A.S., inzh.; KAPLAN, L.B., inzh.; KATSAUROV, I.N., dots.; KITAYSKIY, M.Y., inzh.; KRAVTSOV, Ye.P., inzh.; KRIVOROG, S.A., inzh.; KRINITSKIY, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LITVIN, A.Z., inzh.; MALEVICH, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; MINDELI, B.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NASONOV, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; NHIYENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; POKROVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROYAVKIN, E.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBAUM, inzh.; ROSSI, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMEVSIIY, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; SKIRGELLO, O.B., inzh.; SUKHUT, A.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TARANOV, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOKAROVSKIY, D.I., inzh.; THUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOVKIN, D.M., inzh.; KHRABROV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEKAROV, V.A., inzh.; CHERNAVKIN, N.N., inzh.; SHREYBER, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KPOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUSHIN, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; YANCHUR, A.M., inzh.; YAKHONTOV, A.D., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, N.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KAPLUN, Ya.G. [deceased], red.; MONIN, G.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, V.T.,
(Continued on next card)

ANDROS, I.P.---(continued) Card 2.

red.; SANOVICH, P.O., red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., inzh., red.; GORITSKIY, A.V., inzh., red.; POLUYANOV, V.A., inzh., red.; FADEYEV, E.I., inzh., red.; GEMCHKOV, L.V., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mining; an encyclopaedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik, Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.4 [Mining and timbering] Provedenie i krepleniye gornykh vyrabotok. Red-kollegiya: toms: N.M. Pokrovskiy... 1958. 464 p. . (MIRA 11:7) .

(Mine timbering) (Mining engineering)

GOUSKA, V., [Houska, Vlastimil, Ing.],; KLESHCHINOV, M.A., inzh., [translator],;
~~FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh., osv. red.~~; DMITRIYEVA, L.N., red. izd-va,;
ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Mining operations in quicksand]. Gornye raboty v plyvunakh. Moskva,
Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 101 p. [Abridged translation from the Czech].
(MIRA 11:11)

(Mining engineering)

FEDYUKIN, Vyacheslav Anisimovich; PODOLYAKO, L.G., otv.red.; SMIRNOV,
L.V., red.isd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Shaft sinking and hole boring] Prokhodka shakhtnykh stvolov
i skvashin bureniem. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1959. 454 p.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Boring) (Shaft sinking)

TRUPAK, N.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh.

Handbook on "Boring equipment for shaft sinking and drilling
holes." Shakht. stroi. 8 no.10:31 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PINEVICH, G.I.; FEDYUKIN, D.L.

Device for abrasion testing of the cloth counter of galoshes.
Kauch. i rez. 23 no.10:51-53 0 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh
izdeliy.

MINAYEV, V.I.; POPOV, G.R.; FEDYUKIN, V.I.; SHUL'MEYSTER, L.F.

Device for noncontact measurement of electric conductivity of
semiconductor materials. Priborostroenie no.1:29 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 41035-65 EWT(d) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5005935

S/0119/65/000/002/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Minayev, V. I. (Engineer); Popov, G. R. (Engineer); Fedyukin, V. I. (Engineer); Shul'meyster, L. F. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Thermoelectric-power meter

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power, thermoelectric power meter 9

ABSTRACT: An instrument for quick measurement of thermoelectric power (TP) is described in which a preset temperature difference is maintained with an error $\pm 2\%$; this, TP is determined by actually measuring the thermo-emf of the element being tested. An electronic temperature-difference stabilizer (designed with diodes and transistors) is briefly described; it includes an electric heater, temperature sensors, and an automatic controller. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card ^{ce} 1/1

FEDYUKIN, Yuriy Valentinovich, inzh.

Centralized control of production processes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
elektromekh. 5 no.4:420-428 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta.

(Automatic control)

FEDYUKIN, Yu.V.

Centralized controller of industrial processes. Trade MEI
52:55-68 '65. (MERA 18:9)

1. FEDYUKINA, K. S.
2. USSR, (600)
4. Midwives
7. Midwife Mariia Felikosovna Martsinkevich., Fol'd.1 akush., 12, 1951
Zaveduyushchaya Rodil'nym Otdeleniyem Petrovskoy Bol'nitsy
- 9a Monthly List of Russian Accession, Library of Congress, March 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

L 05049-01 EWL(M), EWP(J) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6026760

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/005/0019/0022

AUTHOR: Koshelev, F. F.; Fedukina, I. B. 28
B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Use of certain metal oxides as vulcanization activators for SKD-base mixtures 15 15

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1966, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxide, vulcanization, polybutadiene

ABSTRACT: In order to find the most effective vulcanization activator for SKD butadiene rubber, the influence of various metal oxides (CdO , Pb_3O_4 , ZnO , CaO , MgO , Bi_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , Al_2O_3 , SrO) on the vulcanization kinetics of mixes and on the properties of the vulcanizates was studied. The uncharged rubbers had the composition (in pts. by wt.): SKD 100.0; sulfur 2.0; Santocure 0.8; stearic acid 2.5; metal oxide 5.0. Charged rubbers were obtained by adding 50 pts. by wt. of RhAF-type carbon black and 5 pts. by wt. of mineral rubber. In their effect on the vulcanization of charged and uncharged rubbers, the metal oxides were found to be arranged in the sequence CdO , $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 > \text{ZnO} > \text{CaO}$, $\text{MgO} > \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 > \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 > \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, ZrO_2 ; SrO does not activate the vulcanization process. In studying the effect of oxide type on the properties of charged SKD vulcanizates, ZnO , CdO and Pb_3O_4 were employed. The tests showed CdO to be the most effective vulcanization activator for SKD: the set of dynamic properties and the re-

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2:678.043.7

4 05649-67

ACC NR: AP6026760

istance to thermal-oxidative aging of the vulcanizates containing CdO surpass those of vulcanizates containing ZnO. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. 0

SUB CODE: 11/ SUM DATE: 12Mar65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 *efk*

S/138/60/000/006/003/008
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Koshelev, F.F., Pedyukina, L.P., Melamed, T.I., Kamenskiy,
B.Z., Vostroknutov, Ye.G.

TITLE: On the Development of Self-Vulcanizing Materials for the Re-
pair of Pneumatic Tires ✓

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 6, pp. 27 - 29.

TEXT: The recent development and application of self-vulcanizing materials in tire repair and the cold vulcanization method is pointed out. Due to the introduction of tubeless tires in the last few years, the interest in self-vulcanizing materials has grown, as well as research work in this field. The principles of production of Soviet self-vulcanizing rubbers, pastes and cements based on natural rubber and Soviet ingredients for use in tire repairs by the cold vulcanization method are outlined. The production of these materials began in 1959 by the MITKhT im. Lomono-
sov in cooperation with the NIIShP. These principles are also applicable to synthetic rubbers butadiene-nitrileCKH-26 (SKN-26) andCKH-40 (SKN-40), carboxylic CKC-30-1 (SKS-30-1) rubbers, etc. Thus, the composition of a
Card 1/3 ✓

S/138/60/000/006/003/008
A051/A029

On the Development of Self-Vulcanizing Materials for the Repair of Pneumatic Tires

cement was developed for use in the cold repair of rubber articles with a sufficiently high adhesiveness and a satisfactory thermostability at 100°C. In order to avoid gelatination during the production and storage of the pastes and cements, two solutions of the cement and the paste were developed which are mixed together prior to their application. In order to find the most active ultra-accelerators of vulcanization at low temperatures, Zn, Pb, Al, Bi, Cd and Sb salts of dialkyldithiocarbamate acids were studied. It was found that the zinc salt has a higher level of vulcanization. Various epoxide resins were tested for the purpose of increasing the adhesiveness of the cements to vulcanized rubber and fabrics. It was established that the partial replacement of the epoxide resin with phenolformaldehyde increases the stability of the cement during storage. Gas channel carbon black and mineral fillers (colloidal silica UK-333 (UK-333) and YC-170 (US-170), powdered silica gel, the silicates of calcium, zinc, etc.), were tested as fillers for increasing the mechanical resistance of the layers of the adhesive. Tests were performed on the tube and casing rubbers.

Card 2/3

S/138/60/000/006/003/008
AO51/AO29

On the Development of Self-Vulcanizing Materials for the Repair of Pneumatic Tires

It was established that liquid cement, which is part of the cement composition, can be applied independently during the joining of non-vulcanized articles of complex profile with subsequent vulcanization. The authors recommend these cements, pastes and rubber mixtures for the repair of tubes, casings, tubeless tires, belts, sleeves, various rubber footwear and the rubberizing of various chemical apparatus, as well as the cementing of leather to rubber and a number of other materials. There are 3 tables and 15 references: 6 Soviet, 7 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, (The Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov and the Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry) ✓

Card 3/3

FEDYUKINA, N. L.

CA

10

REACTION OF DIENE HYDROCARBONS WITH NITROGEN COMPOUNDS. Addition of 1,3-pentadiene to isomeric nitroalkenes. Addition of 1,3-pentadiene and 2,4-hexadiene to nitroalkenes. Y. A. Kozlov and N. L. Fedyukina, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 20, 1115-8 (1968); cf. also, 20, No. 10 (1967): p. 1011, Me (10.1 g.) and 60 g. (CH₂:CH₂), kept in an ampul 24 hrs. at 5-10° gave 10.7 g. 2-ethyl-3,3-dihydro-1,2,2-trimethyl-5-nitro-1,3-butadiene, b.p. 97-7.8°, d₄²⁰ 1.0743, n_D²⁰ 1.5011; a 70% yield was obtained when R₁H was used as a solvent. m-ONC₆H₄Me (18.3 g.) and 20 g. (CH₂:CH₂), in 24 hrs. at 0-5° gave 50.7% of the 2-methyl isomer, b.p. 115-16°, d₄²⁰ 1.0715, n_D²⁰ 1.5050; use of R₂O as solvent gave a 77% yield, b.p. 100.5-100°. Similarly, p-ONC₆H₄Me gave 57.1% of the 2-ethyl isomer, m. 46-7° (from MeOH); the yield was raised to 81.4% by using CHCl₃ as solvent. PhNO (32.1 g.) in 300 ml. R₁H, cooled with ice and treated with 12.5 g. 1,3-pentadiene, gave after 24 hrs. (isolated by steam distn.) 38.1% 2-phenyl-3-methyl-5-nitro-1,3-butadiene, b.p. 94°, d₄²⁰ 1.0715, n_D²⁰ 1.5050. A similar reaction with 2,4-hexadiene gave 30.0% of the 3,6-dimethyl homolog, b.p. 94°, d₄²⁰ 1.0715, n_D²⁰ 1.5050. G. M. Kozlovskii

ARBUZOV, YU. A.; FEDYUKINA, N. I.; SHAYTRINA, V.V.; SHEPELEVA, R.I.

Nitroso Compounds

Interaction of di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1), 2, 3-dimethyl-butadiene-1, 3 and 1-phenyl-butadiene-1, 3 with nitroso compounds, Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 132, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

FEDIUKINA, N.L.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

④ Chem
The reactions of dienic hydrocarbons with nitroso compounds. Addition of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene, 1-phenyl-1,3-butadiene, and 1-cyclohexen-1-yl to aromatic nitroso compounds. Yu. A. Arbizov, N. L. Fedyukina, V. V. Shavrina, and R. I. Shepel'eva. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1952, 539-42 (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 47, 4342f. H. L. H.

USSR/Chemistry - Diene Syntheses May/Jun 52
Nitroso Compounds

"The Reaction Between Diene Hydrocarbons and Nitroso Compounds. Addition of 2,3-Dimethylbutadiene-1,3, 1-Phenylbutadiene-1,3, and Di-(Cyclohexene-1-yl-1) to Aromatic Nitroso Compounds," Yu.A. Arbasov, N.L. Fedyakina, V.V. Shavryina, R.I. Shepaleva, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR; Moscow State U imeni M.V. Lomonosov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3, pp 566-569

Studied the reactions of 2,3-dimethylbutadiene-1,3, trans-1-phenylbutadiene-1,3 and di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1) with aromatic nitroso compds. Obtained

the addn products of 2,3-dimethylbutadiene-1,3 with nitrosobenzene and p-nitrosotoluene, of trans-1-phenylbutadiene-1,3 with nitrosobenzene, o-nitrosotoluene and p-nitrosotoluene, and of di-(cyclohexene-1-yl-1) with nitrosobenzene and p-nitrosotoluene.

220723

FEDYAKINA, N. L.

LOGKNOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~Priznani uchastiya~~ KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.,
kand. khim. nauk; TARKHOMOV, V.V., inzh., MIRONOV, A.A., inzh.;
FEDYUKINA, Ye.R., inzh.

Investigating experimental asbestos-cement gas mains. Ispol'.
gaza v nar. khoz. no.213,22 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya nemetallicheskih materialov Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo nauchno issledovatel'skogo i proyektного
instituta po ispol'zovaniyu Gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

LOGINOV, V.S.; FEDYUKINA, Ye.P.

Laying high-pressure asbestos-cement gas lines. Stroi.
truboprov. 10 no.10:18 0 '65.

(MIRA-18:10)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i
proyektnyy institut po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom
khozyaystve.

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.

"Physico-geographical Characteristics of the Land between the Volga and Don Rivers (in the Region of Greatest Proximity to the Volga and Don Rivers)." Cand Geog Sci, Moscow State U, Moscow, 1954. (RZhGeol, Mar 55)

SC: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FEDYUKOV, A.N.

Relief of the Volga-Don interfluvium and the history of its formation.
Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.10:3-17 '59.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Volga Valley--Landforms)
(Don Valley--Landforms)

FEDYUKOV, A.N.

Physicogeographical zoning of the Volga-Don interfluvio..

Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.10:229-232 '59.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Volga Valley--Physical geography)

(Don Valley--Physical geography)

FEDYUKOV, A.N., inzh.

Construction of water diverting canals. Energ. stroi. no.4:
6-8 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MOISEYEV, S., inzh.po tekhnike bezopasnosti; KALINOVSKIY, P., mekhanik;
SHALOMOV, B., yuriskonsul't; TALANOVA, N., inzh.po tekhnike
bezopasnosti; BYCHKOVA, I., inzh.; VORONOV, A., elektrik; SOKOLENKO,
N.; KUTUZOV, P.; TOPYRIK, P., pensioner; FEDYUKOV, G., inzh.po
tekhnike bezopasnosti; CHECHETKIN, A.; KLIMENT'YEVA, Ye.

Those, who serve us. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 no.7:52-53 J1
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Raydovaya brigada. 2. Moskhladokombinat imeni Mikoyana (for Moiseyev). 3. Upravleniye Mosgorplodoovoshch (for Kalinovskiy).
4. Tsentral'nyy universal'nyy magazin Voyentorga (for Shalomov).
5. Gosudarstvennyy universal'nyy magazin, Moskva (for Talantova).
6. Obshchestvennyy inspektor okhrany truda Mostorgstroya (for Bychkova).
7. Obshchestvennyy inspektor okhrany truda Mosrybokombi-
nata (for Voronov). 8. Pravovoy inspektor Moskovskogo gorodskogo
soveta profsoyuzov (for Sokolenko). 9. Obshchestvennyy inspektor
okhrany truda kholodil'nika No.1, Moskva (for Kutuzov). 10. Moskovskiy
rybokombinat (for Fedyukov). 11. Korrespondent gazety "Sovetskaya
torgovlya" (for Chechetkin). 12. Zaveduyushchaya otdelom profsoyuz-
noy zhizni gazety "Sovetskaya torgovlya" (for Kliment'yeva).
13. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Okhrana truda i sotsial'-
noye strakhovaniye" (for Gromov).

(Warehouses—Safety measures)
(Retail trade—Safety measures)

ANNENKOVA, V.Z.; POLUBENTSEV, A.V.; FEDYUKOV, M.A.; KLETS, A.YE.;
BRIZON, L.P.

Effect of the addition of lime on the quality of metallurgical
coke from Irkutsk Basin coals containing several sulfides.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:24-27 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Lime) (Coke)

SHREYDER, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDYUKOV, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOVA,
M.N., inzh.

Testing of the ML-2,8 flax thresher. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.
32 no.5:18-20 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Flax processing machinery)

ADDISON, V.Ye., Gorny inzh.

Advantage of the use of coal mining machine units with nonsupported
face areas. Ugol' 36 no.2:10-11 p '61. (MIRA 1:2)

1. Kombinat Kostonugol'.

(Coal mining machinery)

(Coal mines and mining)

FEDYUKOVA, K.V.

Determining the power indices of a screw conveyor. Sbor. rab.
GOSNITI no.17:72-75 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

FEDIUKOVA, K.V.

Operating efficiency of a screw conveyor. Sbor. rab. GOSNITI
no.16:80-84 ['61]. (MIRA 16:12)

FEDYUNIN, I.G.

M. IA. Gergel's article. Gor. zhur. no.4:79-80 Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Alapayevskogo rudoupravleniya.
(Screens (Mining)) (Gergel, M.IA.)

FEDYUNIN, I.G.

Simple, automatized drainage system, Gor. zhur. no.8:77 Ag '57.
(Mine drainage) (MLRA 10:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042105

S/0223/64/000/007/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Fedyunin, V. N. (Engineer, Physicist)

TITLE: Engineering calculation of reliability

SOURCE: Avtomatika, telemekhanika i svyaz', no. 7, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: electronic equipment reliability, equipment reliability, reliability calculation

ABSTRACT: Repeating to some degree the generalities given by I. P. Paderno in no. 8, 1963, of this journal, the article discusses new engineering methods for calculating the reliability of electronic equipment and methods of boundary tests. These three steps are recommended for determining the reliability of a system: (1) average values of component parameters are established from published data or from experiments; (2) boundary tests are staged for determining the region of stable operation of the equipment; (3) quantitative determination of reliability is

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042105

made. A formula for the probability of sound operation is presented:
 $P(t) = P_n(t) P_v(t)$, where $P_n(t)$ is the probability that the actual component
parameters are lying within specified limits and $P_v(t)$ is the probability of correct
operation of the components. Exponential and nonexponential formulas describing
the density of probability of long-time operation are discussed. Orig. art. has:
3 figures, 9 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; VAKK, E.G.; DMITRIYEV, R.V.; NASEDKIN, Ye.A.; FEDYUNIN, Yu.A.

Isotopic exchange of hydrogen in hydrocarbons on rare-earth oxides.
Report No.3: Deuterium exchange in hydrocarbons on gadolinium oxide.
Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. khim. no.4:618-625 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SKLYUYEVA, M.A.; VINOGRADOV, A.N.; FEDYUNINA, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Education and postgraduate training of medical personnel. Sov.
zdrav. 21 no.1:85-96 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Otdela meditsinskoy statistiki (nachal'nik G.F.Tserkovnyy)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(MEDICINE STUDY AND TEACHING)
(MEDICAL STATISTICS)

Country : USSR M
 Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FODDER
 Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21.1958,NO-96030
 Author : Fedyun'kin, D.F.
 Institut. : Molotovsk Agricultural Inst.
 Title : The Influence of Seeding Rate and Component Ratio of Grass Mixtures on the Clover and Timothy Hay and Seed Development and Yield
 Orig. Pub. : Tr. Molotovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15, 79-98
 Abstract : It has been established by studies made at Molotovsk Agricultural Institute in 1952 that with an increase in the seeding rate the overall amount of shoots is increased, but the percentage of field germination is reduced. The maximum hay harvest is gotten when the clover seed rate is 20.4 kg/ha. and that of timothy 10 kg/ha. with a 1:2 ratio of the components. The use of 12 kg/ha. more of clover and 5 kg/ha. of timothy did not show any great effect. With an equal ratio of germinating clover and timothy seeds during
 Card: 1/2

Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FODDER
 Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21.1958,NO-96030
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig. Pub. :
 Abstract : the first year of use, the clover comprised 71.7% to 92.1% of the harvest, with a ratio of 1:1.5 and 1:2 its occurrence was cut to 60.4-64.9%. In a grass stand which was thinned 1 1/2 to 2 times, bushiness, branching, the number of seed pods increased, although the total number of seed pods in each one square meter was diminished.--M.A. Novodorzkhina
 Card: 2/2

USSR / Weeds and Weed Control

N

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77950

Abstract: and breaking of the sprouts of cultivated crops. The presence of a great number (81%) of weed seeds in the upper part of the land layer (0-10 cm) also confirms the expediency of post-harvest autumn shallow ploughing of the stubble field, in which favorable conditions for the growth of weed seeds exist and their elimination by deep autumn ploughing. The most important means for weed control is the correct alternation and spacing of agricultural crops in crop-rotation fields. In the Permskaya oblast, young crops of potatoes, perennial grasses of first-year use and winter rye are less choked. Barley, oats spring wheat and perennial grasses of second-year use are choked more than other crops. The effective means of controlling young weeds which propagate with seeds

Card 2/3

5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77950

Abstract: are autumn post harvest shallow ploughing of the stubble field and deep (8-10 cm) presseding cultivation of the ploughland.

Card 3/3

L 47175-DD EWT(1) SUTB DD

ACC NR: AP6032285

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/002/0469/0471

AUTHOR: Kaler, V. L.; Fedyun'kin, D. V.; Godnev, T. N. (Academician AN BSSR) 34
B

ORG: Institute of Experimental Botany and Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, BSSR
(Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii Akademii nauk BSSR)

TITLE: Formation of chlorophyll in the leaves of Tradescantia guianensis in the dark

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 2, 1966, 469-471

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, chlorophyll biosynthesis, dark biosynthesis, etiolated plant, CHLOROPHYLL SYNTHESIS, PLANT METABOLISM

ABSTRACT: An experimental study completed by the authors seems to refute the generally accepted concept of the biosynthesis of chlorophyll in the dark by only some algae and young sprouts of Gymnospermae. Some previous studies of other authors are reviewed and discussed which may hint at the possibility of chlorophyll biosynthesis in the dark by Angiospermae. The present study consisted of growing Tradescantia shoots in the dark for a long period (1 1/2—2 months). The results indicated that the elongated and etiolated stem of the plant contained no chlorophyll; however, the leaves newly formed on this stem were green and contained chloroplasts. These chloroplasts were smaller in size, but more numerous than those of the control plant. The experiment confirmed that at least one Angiospermae plant is capable of producing chlorophyll in the dark. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [BN]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5090
Card 1/1 blg UDC: 581.132

FEDYUKO, B. A.

FEDYUKO, B. A.: "Some problems in the etiology, clinical picture, pathogenesis, and therapy of diseases to the fore-stomachs of cattle." Min Higher Education USSR. Saratov State Zootechnical-Veterinary Inst. Voronezh, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow.

12010000 0.4.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious Diseases. R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 2757

Author : Fedyurko B. A.

Inst : Voronezh Zoo-Veterinary Institute

Title : Seasonal Changes in the Blood Content of Proteins, Chlorides, and Alkalies in Cattle and their Interrelation with the Seasonal Disease of the Rumen.

Orig Pub : Tr. Voronezhsk. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, 14, 19-22

Abstract : It was found that the content of proteins in the blood serum of clinically healthy cows is subject to considerable seasonable fluctuations; the changes in the content of chlorides and alkalies are somewhat smaller. The lowest content of proteins was noted in spring (an average of 6.84%); their number reaches a maximum (9.37%)

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412810

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious Diseases R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 2757

Abstract : in the middle of summer, and gradually begins to decrease with the beginning of winter. The lowest content in chlorides and alkalies was noted in May (respectively 563 and 470 mg%), and highest content in November (596 and 508mg%). An analysis of the diseases of the rumen, according to the data of the Therapeutic Clinic of the Voronezh Zoo-Veterinary Institute indicated that these diseases are of a seasonal character, with the greatest incidence occurring from March through June; the number of sick animals decreases almost by half in July-August, reaching a minimum in September-October. The author by comparing the indices of cows' blood with the indices of seasonal diseases of the rumen, established the well known dependence of the diseases on the changes in the content of proteins, chlorides, and alkalies.

Card 2/3

FEDYUKOV, M.F., inzh.

Over-all mechanization of flax harvesting. Trudy MIMESKH 12:
268-279 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Flax--Harvesting)

FEDYURKO, H.

When they are seventeen years old.... Prof.-tekhn. obr. 22 no.6:
14 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Direktor professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.2 g.
Komsomol'sk-na-Amure.

ALIYEV, T.M. ; TER-KHACHATUROV, A.A.; FEDYUSICHENKO, Yu.V.

Monitoring the operation of deep-well sucker-rod pumps using
stroke-grams. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:72,88
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

ANTIPOV, B.A.; ZUYEV, V.Ye.; KOKHANENKO, P.N.; SONCHIK, V.K.; FEDYUSHIN, A.A.

Transparency of a horizontal atmospheric layer in the range from 0.7 to 14 . Part 1: Equipment and measurement methods. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.;fis. no.2:105-110 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Atmosphere—Optical properties)